Numb. 49.

The British Apollo,

OR,

Curious Amuſements for the INGENIOUS.

To which are added the moſt

Material Occurrences Foreign and Domeſtick.

Perform'd by a Society of GENTLEMEN.

From **Wednesday** July 28th. to **Friday** July 30th. 1708.

ON Monday next will be publiſh'd the Supernumerary Paper for the Month of *Auguſt*.

Q. *I deſire your Opinions, whether you think it agreeable to the Laws of Humanity to kill a Man, that Aſſaults us on the High Way.*

A. If the Aſſailant make an Attack upon our lives, it is Undoubtedly Lawful to repel Violence with Equal Violence: But when he deſigns nothing further than a Robbery, the Caſe is worthy of Debate.

If by the Laws of Humanity you mean no more than the Laws of Juſtice, the murder of the Aſſailant cannot be Impeacht of Illegality. For as a Poor Man has as Juſt a Title to the ſmall Modicum, he enjoys, as has the Rich Man to his large Poſſeſſions; ſo the Travailer has as good a Title to his Money, as has the Robber to his Life. If therefore the Latter put it out of the Power of the Former to Defend his Money any otherwiſe than by ſo violent a Repriſal, he by ſo Illegal an Invaſion forfeits his Title to his Life.

But if by the Laws of Humanity you mean (as the Expreſſion Emphatically ſignifies) thoſe Laws of Love and Affection, of Tenderneſs and Compaſſion, Interwoven with our Beings, and Stampt, as it were, the Characteriſticks of our Nature, you ſhou'd then conſider, whether it be agreeable to thoſe endearing Laws, for the Defence of ſo Inconſiderable a Property (as is that of a little Money) to deprive your Fellow-Creature (for ſuch is the Robber ſtill, notwithſtanding that he proclaim hoſtility againſt you) of ſo Valuable an Enjoyment as that of Life. Nor can you Overlook that Important Conſideration, that, if you Kill him, not only in a State of Impenitence, but in the very commiſſion of an Actual Sin, he is Irretrivably Loſt, Undone for ever. Much leſs can ſo ſevere a proceedure be conſiſtent with that Great Law of Reveal'd Religion, ſo poſitively enjoyn'd under the Moſaic, ſo movingly enforc'd under the Chriſtian Inſtitution, of Loving our Neighbour as our ſelves.

But then, when we conſider our ſelves, not in a State of Nature, but under the Obligements of Society, we cannot but reflect, that the Robber is a Publick Enemy; that to forbid ſo Neceſſary a Defence wou'd give Encouragement to the Guilty, wou'd prove an Extenſive Misfortune to the Innocent; that ſuch a Violator *Of* the Law ſtands, as it were, already Condemn'd *By* Law, and cou'd you be ſo happy as to ſecure him, wou'd be brought to Publick Juſtice. And as the eternal welfare of the Villain may give way to the Publick Good, ſo in Mitigation, you may conſider alſo, that ſhou'd you ſpare ſo Injurious a Life, it is to be fear'd at leaſt, that the owner will proceede in his Unlawful Courſes, and treaſure up more Wrath againſt the Day of Wrath; that ſhou'd he, while under the Sentence of the Law, appear devoutly Penitent, however Charitably you ought to hope, you can place no confidence in that Repentance, which proceeds from ſo near a proſpect of Eternity; but muſt leave the Executed Perſon to the Mercy of that God, who both knows the Sincerity of his Heart, and is the only Judge, whether he will accept of His Repentance as available to Salvation, who, how ſincere ſoever, has both loſt the opportunities of Action, and Owes all his Repentance to no better Cauſe than ſo unfortunate a Loſs.

From the preceeding Particulars repreſented on both ſides of the Queſtion we ſubſcribe to that Mode Opinion of a great Moraliſt, that to Kill the Aſſailant is neither an Unlawful Action, nor a Neceſſary Duty, but left to the Determination of the injur'd Travailer.

But tho' we deliver this Opinion in the general, yet ſuch different Circumſtances may occur, that what is Unlawful in ſome, may yet be Neceſſary in others. And therefore a Judgment muſt be form'd from preſent Exigences.

But if we cannot take away the Robber's Life without Equal hazzard to our own, then this Conſideration added to the Premiſes on the other ſide of the Queſtion, which turn the Ballance, namely, that it will bear diſpute, whether it be worth the while to hazzard the Life of an uſeful Subject for the ſake of ridding the State of a Single Villain.

Q. *You deny Atoms, yet allow of a Vacuum, which two Opinions ſeem Contradicto y: For in denying Atoms, you allow Matter to be infinite in littleneſs, and conſequently in bigneſs; which according to Mr.* Locke *(tho a Vacuiſt) proves Plenitude. Pray explain this Matter, which will* &c.

A. We grant your Propoſition, that the Denyal of Indiviſible Aroms includes Infinite Littleneſs, but yet deny your Conſequence, that Infinite Littleneſs infers Infinite Bigneſs. For tho' we own, that it is ſurprizing to Humane Underſtanding for an Infinite Number of Parts not to compoſe an Infinite Bulk, yet that this is only a Difficulty arifing from our Imperfect Idea of Infinity, appears from hence, namely, that if we Deny the Propoſition, and conſequently Deny Matter to be Infinitely diviſible, we meet with an Equal Difficulty, but with a Diſadvantage Conſiderable enough to turn the Scales, namely, that it is in an Object upon the level with our Finite Capacities.

Q. *Why does the Moon look bigger on the Horizon than when in the Meridian?*

A. To take no notice of the Opinion exploded by Dr. *Wallis*, that Author attributes this different appearance to the Compariſon we draw from the Lands, *&c.* that lye between Us and the Horizontal Moon

Q. *Is Pepper eaten with ſuch Food we ſay is windy, becauſe it decreaſes its Inflation, or becauſe it blunts thoſe corroding Pungent Particles abounding in thoſe Aliments? Pray ſay for what reaſon, if for neither of theſe.*

A. It is doubtleſs added to windy Aliments to correct their flatuoſity, and blunt their Acid Crudities, and with all to ſtrengthen the digeſtive Faculty of the Stomach.

Q. *How is Smart and Pain to be Diſtinguiſh'd?*

A. They are Equally Diſtinguiſhable with a Genus and it's Species. For Smart is a Species of Pain.

Q. *Why does an Echo move in an Arcuate, and not in a Strait Line?*

A Becaule an Arcuate Line is moſt Agreeable to that Circular Motion of the Air, which Solves the Phænomena of Sounds.

Q. *Whence proceeds the Saltneſs of the Sea?*

A. To paſs by the Opinion of *Aduſtion* ſufficiently exploded by *Varenius*, we think it reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the Salt Particles of the Sea derive their Origen from the Earth, nor can we wonder, that the Earth ſhou'd have ſufficient Quantities of Salt to ſupply the Sea, when, as there are Saline Rocks in the Sea, as there is an whole Iſland compos'd of Salt, as there are Salt-Mines abounding in many places, ſo Experience teaches us, that common Earth is temper'd with no ſmall quantity of Saline Particles.

Q. *Gentlemen. A Poem is lately come out under the Title of Stinking Fiſh, or a Fooliſh Poem; It appears to be writ by* John Dunton, *with whoſe Merits I ſuppoſe you may be acquainted; not by reading his Works, for I believe you would ſcarcely throw away your Time upon them, but by Report: I had not Patience to read more of it, than to convince me that it anſwer'd the Title in the moſt Genuine Senſe. But I met with in it, an Advertiſement, which pretended a Continuation of the* Athenian Oracle: *Therefore I deſire you to inform the World, whether You deſign to continue your moſt Ingenious Undertaking in Caſe they proceed therein.*

A. Sir. Our *Britiſh Apollo* is ſo well receiv'd and ſo firmly Eſtabliſh'd, that we ſhould not the leaſt diſpond of Succeſs, tho' all the Authors of the *Athenian Oracle* reunited in a Body againſt us, of which, the Principal muſt riſe out of their Graves to do: Therefore moſt certainly we ſhall not be ſhock'd by an Advertiſement fill'd up with ſuch wretched Stuff as that is, and Uſhur'd into the World by ſuch a Ridiculous Piece of Poetry. On Friday next We ſhall Publiſh Reflections on the ſaid Advertiſement, in which we ſhall diſcover that this Society, of *One Man*: (for one alone is to Correct all their Anſwers in Divinity, Phyloſophy, all Arts and Sciences, in Poetry Serious, Comical and Humerous) is ſo far from being one of the Members of the former *Athenians*, that *It* underſtands not in the leaſt the Management of ſuch an Undertaking, nor ſo much as ever read their Works, by the Groſs Impoſitions, Scurrilous Abuſes, Nororious Contradictions and Unparallell'd Non-ſenſe contain'd in the ſaid Advertiſements. We ſhall alſo give ſome Remarks on that Piece of Poetry, whoſe Reputation is to commend this Project to the World, to prevent People's being impos'd upon by the Novelty of the Title, who may receive the like Notion of it, as the Vulgar have of Jack Pudden, who the more Naturally he Plays the Fool, the more wit he muſt have, whilſt *This* (as you obſerve) anſwers the Title in the moſt Genuine Senſe. We ſhall Print it on a ſeperate Paper, to be deliver'd *Gratis* to ſuch as are, or by this time may, become our Subſcribers.

POEMS.

Q. MOST *Noble* Apollo,
Whoſe Dictates we follow,
Becauſe tho'y're the Product of Skill:
We Sing to your Praiſe,
In theſe Evil Days,
Where few, to do good, have a Will.
Our Fancies you pleaſe,
Our troubles you eaſe,
And our Different meanings you ſpell:
When wrapt in a Doubt,
Where we cannot get out,
Bright Phœbus *the Miſt does diſpell.*
Laſt night I did look,
In Euclid's *Twelfth Book,*
And that did ſome ſcruples ingender:
I could not conceive
The Theorem he gave,
Concerning a Cone, and a Cylinder.
Now this is the Caſe,
If they've Equal Baſe,
And Jump in their height moſt directly:
As the Number one,
Proportion's the Cone,
So three, the Cylinder exactly.
And if this be ſo,
I pray let me know,
Without making any Objection;
And Pray, Sir, Declare,
A Method that's Fair,
By which I may gain the Conception.

A. That th' Cylinder, Sir,
Without any Stir,
Is three times as big as the Cone;
Let *Barrow* declare,
In Method ſo fair,
You'll acknowledg 'tis Clearly done.

For

For if you Deny,
And ſtart up a Why,
Abſurdities thence will enſue:
Which if you will ſhun,
As ſure as a Gun,
Th' Poſition you'll own to be true.

Q. *Your Opinion of that Vulgar Notion.*
The Gen'rous Lion, as by Inſtinct taught,
Will pay an Homage, when to Virgins brought.
But if her Chaſtity receive a ſtain,
Death and Deſtruction for th' Unchaſt remain.

A. But ſhou'd the Beaſt devour the trembling Maid,
We wou'd not think her Chaſtity betray'd.
Reaſon wou'd make *Your* Harder thoughts relent,
For Vertue ſoars above a Lion's ſcent.

Q. *Will Wiſe* Apollo *pleaſe to tell,*
(*Since* GOD *did* both *create*)
Why Grace en't ſaid before we drink,
As well as when we eat.

A. 'Tis not for *Meat*, or *Drink*, alone,
That *Decent* Grace we ſay,
But for *both* Mercies *GOD* we thank,
When we that Duty pay.

Q. Apollo, *we beg you'd the Queſtion Determine,*
Which Schiſms *has rais'd i'th' Republick of Learning,*
Some allow you a Coach and four Horſes, and ſay,
You ride round the Globe in a Natural Day;
Whilſt others impriſon you cloſe in a Center,
Out of which, for your Life, you dare not once venture,
Whilſt th' Earth is whil'd round in a vigorous flight,
Like a Pig amongſt Mortals, tranſfix'd with a Spit,
Then tell us Good Phœbus *which rightly has hit.*

A. Tis ſtrange your Preſumption dares venture ſo (high,
As to offer at Secrets confin'd to the Sky;
Poor *Phaeton*, once, an Example was made,
Whoſe Fathers Commands had been better obey'd,
How then dare you thus, give *Temptation* to Fate!
Which will dictate Repentance, but urge it too late!
Tis enough that *Apoll*'s bright *Influence* Reigns,
And quickens your Thoughts with Poetical Strains;
You had beſt, at a diſtance, gaze up and admire,
For the bleſt in his *Warmth*, may be burnt by his *Fire.*

Q. *Have you a Son ſingle ſo bold as to venture,*
To have and to hold, and ſo in the Nooſe enter
For better for worſe? If ſo, to his Arms
I'll quickly ſurrender my Bags and my Charms.
Theodora.

A. What! In Terms Matrimonial more new Pro- (poſitions,
And does Rich *Theodora* Eſpouſe the Conditions?
An Immediate Reply for your Charms ſhou'd be (made ye,
Could you ſhun but the Fate of the Jolly Old Lady,
As you will find in *Numb.* 35.

Q. *Ye Bold Solutiſts*, Britiſh *Gods in Grain,*
Who Science, Wit and Policy maintain,
Tell why at ſight the Turkey-cock exclaims,
And the Red Pettycoat ſo much diſdains:
Why in ſuch Grandieur he diſplays his Train,
And ſeems with Scorn to tread the Fertil Plain.
Solve the Above, ye Lepid Gods,
And I'll make you as drunk as Eſſex Hogs,
Who ne'er drank ought but Sack, ye Dogs.

A. Th' Aſpiring Turkey of his Colours proud,
At each Reſemblance utters wrath aloud;
Contemns the Preſence of a Rival Hue,
And does Ambition in his Actions ſhew.
Then quaff thy Bowls with Eſſex Swine,
And there thy Hoggiſh Beons confine:
'Tis *Nectar* only Suits our Shrine.

Q. *Ye Learned* Phœbeans,
Who deſerve Io Pæans,
Pray give me Advice in this Matter;
I am modeſt and Fair,
Young and Brisk, which is rare,
Or elſe the whole Town does me Flatter.
Now to tell you the Truth,
I am lov'd by two Youths,
The one of a Middling Stature.
The other is tall,
As is any May-pole,
And both Young, and both Courteous by Nature.
Now concerning my Part,
I am Little and Short,
When Compar'd with the Swain that is Tall;
But when with the other,
Like Siſter and Brother,
The Difference between us but Small.
Pray which of the Swains,
Here deſcrib'd in my Strains,
I ſhall chuſe, I do beg your Solution,
For I do reſolve,
Tho my ſelf I involve,
To follow your Sage Reſolution.

A. Handſome Maid, then beware,
Of Extreams have a care,
And be mindful to match your ſelf wiſely;
Without further delay,
Quit your Index of *May*,
And the other will fit you preciſely.
Since the Middle you Love,
Of this Medium Approve,
And Rejoyce in an Appoſite Stature;
Where you'll probably find,
(If not Union in Mind)
A Concordance in every Feature.

Fugum

Jugum Conjugij

Parrheſij Epigram. 72.

NO Hour in twenty four can ſteal away,
Nor can one Moment paſs throughout the (Day,
Wherein my Noiſy Wife her Clack with-holds,
But at our Wretched Servants ever Scolds:
And if to urge her Cauſe I don't Agree,
Her Satyr Changes, and She raves at Me.
To all She Dictates wholly I Conform,
And when I'm moſt Serene, I act a Storm:
So Peace my Wrath, and Wars my Peace prepare,
And Eaſe I Purchaſe from the Plagues I Bear;
Or I with Servants, or with Wife muſt Struggle;
So Wedlock proves (Alas!) a Mere Litigious Jug-
(gle.

SIR,

THE Advices from Francfort which are of the 22d of July, give an Account that the French Army in thoſe Parts conſiſts of 45 Batallions and 86 Squadrons; and that, they are well informed The Elector of Hanover, who is obliged to leave 6000 Men in the Lines of Etlingen, and ſeveral other Detachments in other Parts, cannot paſs the Rhine with an Army ſuperior to theirs; upon which they ſeem to flatter themſelves, the Elector of Bavaria will be able to put a ſtop to the Execution of the Deſigns form'd by the Allies; but as theſe Advices make no mention of their receiving any Account of the Duke of Burgundy's Army being defeated near Audenarde, of whom they were aſſured, that that Prince wou'd regain part of the Spaniſh Netherlands, ſo their Conſternation muſt have been very great, when they heard of the defeat of that Prince: Whereby it is hop'd it will oblige the Enemy to make ſuch further Detachments from their Army in Alſace to the Netherlands, as will give an Opportunity to the Elector of Brunſwick, notwithſtanding all the Diſappointments and Difficulties he has met with, to act offenſively. His Electoral Highneſs being informed that the Queen of Portugal will be the 24th at Leipſick, and that Her Majeſty's Intentions are to paſs through his Territories, has therefore ſent Monſieur Oberg, One of his Miniſters of State to Compliment Her Majeſty, with Orders likewiſe not only to conduct her through his Country, but alſo to defray her Charges. 'Tis ſaid from Yarmouth July 22d. That there paſſed by that place 50 Laden Colliers on Saturday laſt to the Southward without Convoy; and this day came in 40 others; part of them for that place, and the reſt for the River. 'Tis adviſed from London, that the Tranſports and the Fleet under the Command of Sir George Bing, ſail'd the 28th from Spithead, towards the Downs. The Ships of War and Tranſports being ſo crowded with Forces that are on board, that 'tis thought they cannot be deſign'd for any long Voyage. That on Tueſday Peter King Eſq; was choſen by the Court of Aldermen Recorder of the City of London, and that Dr. Adams is made a Prebendary of Windſor, in the Room of Dr. Fleetwood, lately made Biſhop of Aſaph. Which is all from Your, *&c.*

Any Perſons upon Directing their Letters (Superſcrib'd for the *Britiſh Apollo*) to Mr. *Keeble* in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, Mr. *Bickerton* in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard, Bookſellers, or to the Printer hereof, may have this Paper brought to their Houſes (in the City or Suburbs) at 2 *s. per* Quarter, and the Monthly Papers at 6 *d. per* Quarter more: Thoſe who come within the Quarter, to have proportional Deductions at the End. Alſo Books of Guards neatly Bound, to keep them in, at 2 *s.* a-piece. Likewiſe whole Sets from the Begmning, paying only 3 *s.* 6 *d.* for all before Midſummer, and the reſt to go; at which Places Advertiſements are taken in at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* each.

Note, That they who live in the Country may appoint a Friend in Town to take them in for them, or order ſome Inn-Keeper to pay for them Quarterly. For we cannot depend on the Payment of Carriers, ſince they come not in on thoſe hours as our Servants can meet with them in their Walks.

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WHereas the Preſent State of ÆTHIOPIA, &c. in Folio, with Cuts, by Mr. *Aaron Hill*, ſhould have been publiſh'd laſt *April* but was delay'd for filling the Subſcriptions; This is to give Notice that the Copy is now ſent to the Preſs and that the Author will ſpeedily advertiſe in the Publick News, where any who are curious, may ſee a conſiderable Number of printed Sheets work'd off, and the Reſt as they come daily out of the Preſs; *Subſcriptions* at half a Guinea down, and as much at Delivery, are taken in by Mr. *W. Keble* Bookſeller, at the Black Spread Eagle in *Weſtminſter-Hall*. *Note*, none of the Books will be Sold under 30 Shillings apiece.

WINE, a Poem Printed for William Keble at the Black-Spread-Eagle in Weſtminſter-Hall.

A Brief Treatiſe of the Eyes, in which not only the Structure of the ſame is Anatomically demonſtrated, but the Diſtempers which for the moſt part are Incident thereto, are likewiſe diſtinctly deſcribed. To which is added ſome particular Directions for Preſerving the Sight: Together with a Table explaining the Terms of Art mention'd in the Treatiſe, thereby rendring the ſame Intelligible and Uſeful to all Perſons. By William Croſſe Profeſſor of Phyſick and Oculiſt. Printed and Sold by John Morphew by Stationers Hall.

LOST from behind a Coach coming from Windſor on the 7th inſtant, a Portmanteau, Containing divers Sorts of Linnen, and a Bundle of Writings; if the Perſon, who found it, will bring it to Mr. Jones againſt the King on Horſeback, Charing-Croſs, he ſhall have 5 Guineas Reward.

Printed for the Authors, by *J. Mayo*, at the *Printing-Preſs*, againſt *Water-Lane* in *Fleet-ſtreet*. Where Advertiſements are Taken in.